

Today

No "Tragedy" in America.  
Slow Poison for a Child.  
Don't Worry About Italy.  
Richard Wagner, Revolutionist.

Dr. Haiselden, of Chicago, is slowly killing a child with opiates. He shocks the other doctors—by advertising what he is doing, letting the public know about it.

There will be much talk about this, and we shall do our share of it presently on the last page of this paper.

What, we wonder, does Gabriel write in his book about the doctor who with drugs that must eventually kill takes pain away from a deformed, hopeless idiot child screaming in agony?

The police authorities say to the doctor, "We shall put you in jail for not allowing this child to suffer and torture its mother."

The doctors say not in so many words, "It is all right to DO what you are doing, but keep it to yourself."

The public does not quite know what to say. For if you endorse the act of one man who ends a child's agony and eventually ends its life, you open the road to medical murder and all kinds of convenient excuses for the same.

Lord Northcliffe speaks of the "tragedy" in Russia, the tragedy in Italy, the tragedy in Siberia, and the other tragedies. He hopes there will be no "tragedy of the United States."

The same to you and many of them.

There will be no tragedy HERE. We hope Englishmen will not use up so much energy fighting each other as to interfere seriously with the real business of the day, which is fighting Prussia. An English "tragedy" would be disconcerting.

Good news from Italy—such as you might expect. The Italians are fighting nobly, holding the Germans and Austrians. This means holding a Prussian force as great as that thrown against Verdun, plus all the power of Austria.

The Italians fight with the power that they have shown for the last three thousand years, and Germany will get another useful lesson in "world conquest."

The real tragedy of Italy to which Lord Northcliffe refers is this:

The Italians have been neglected hitherto by the allies and by the United States. Their urgent and just demands for coal and other necessities have been ignored. And when Germany, releasing her troops from Russia, was ready for the attack, Italy at one spot was compelled to meet Prussia and Austria united.

A considerable task when you remember the difficulty that combined England and France have had to deal with Prussia alone on the French front.

German military prisoners interned in the United States eat five meals a day, and receive from the United States Government, according to report uncontradicted, not the small pay that they would get in Germany, but the pay of United States soldiers and officers in United States money. We trust that Germany will consider this program sufficiently liberal—especially in view of the fact that American prisoners in Germany will get just about nothing to eat, and, needless to say, no pay.

One good joke of history as it will be written is this:

Our grand and glorious republic has decided that because we are fighting Prussia, the music of Richard Wagner shall not be heard in the land. This is especially deplorable in view of the fact that Prussianism loathed and hated Wagner and drove him out of Germany.

Read from an article that Wagner, ARDENT REVOLUTIONIST AND HATER OF PRUSSIANISM, wrote for the Dresden Volksblatt. Wagner, not a good enough radical to be heard in America, took part in the street fighting of the German revolution in 1848.

Said Wagner:  
"I will destroy the existing order of things which divides one humanity into hostile peoples, into strong and weak, into privileged and outlawed, into rich and poor; for that makes unfortunate creatures of one and all."

"I will destroy the order of things which makes millions the slaves of the few, and those few the slaves of their own power, of their own wealth."

"I will destroy the order of things which severs enjoyment from labor, which turns labor into a burden and enjoyment into a vice, which makes one man miserable through want and another miserable through super-abundance."

To forbid the music of the man who wrote in that fashion is worthy of Prussia.

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# FIVE CONGRESSMEN UNDER FIRE AS GERMANS SHELL FRONT TRENCH

## NORTHCLIFFE EXAGGERATED U.S. ATTITUDE IN WAR PLANS

Dissatisfaction With British Conduct in Struggle Is Not Yet Expressed by Official Washington.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.  
(Copyright, 1917, by New York Evening Post Company.)

Just what did Lord Northcliffe mean in his warning to the government of Great Britain that unless there is "swift improvement" in British methods, the United States "will rightly take into its own hands the entire management of the great war?"

Official Washington, with which the British journalist claims to have had an intimate enough acquaintance to make him apprehensive of the importance of America to get results quickly, does not betray as yet the dissatisfaction with British management that Lord Northcliffe professes to have observed.

Warning on Future.

As a matter of fact, the English newspaper owner, judging from such comment as is heard in Washington from time to time concerning Great Britain, has sounded more of a warning of what may come than a rebuke for supposed errors in the past.

Lord Northcliffe's views are not based upon conversations, confidential or otherwise, with President Wilson or Secretary Lansing for the simple reason that those two men cannot be said to have fraternized particularly with the head of the British mission. Rather did the English peer hobnob with the heads of industries, officials of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, army and navy officers and newspaper folk.

Were Britain's Critics.

There is no denying that many of these men—those indeed who are engaged in the practical side of war making—have felt that the British did not co-operate as efficiently as ought to be the case between allies. Certain facts bearing on this situation either have not been revealed or account of the quasi-censorship that has been imposed here on the newspapers or have been offset by official denials issued to prevent a discussion of inter-allied affairs.

But it would be wrong to say that any disposition exists here severely to criticize the British government or to blame the British cabinet, which has been so overburdened by a task of organization not made easier incidentally by America's entry into the war.

Whether the feeling here is one of friendly concern and diplomatically expressed desire for a more intimate relationship between certain American institutions and those of Great Britain.

Navy An Example.

This is best illustrated in the case of the navy. The United States has been eager for an offensive. President Wilson and Secretary Daniels have wanted the allied navies to fight.

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## Secretary of Interior Urges Americans To Aid Y.M.C.A.

The Y. M. C. A. ministers to the souls of these boys as well as to their bodies; it gives them cheer and comfort and the manly sympathy that goes with a hearty slap on the shoulder and a willingness to hear and advise. Millions of sick men and sad men, the broken in spirit and the broken in body, look with confidence to America to retain her place of pre-eminence in the world as the friend of man by giving to the support of the Y. M. C. A. at the war front and behind the lines.

FRANKLIN K. LANE.

## COSSACKS AID PREMIER AT MOSCOW

LONDON, Nov. 17.—British light naval forces met and forced German light forces in Heligoland light to flee, an admiralty statement announced today.

The British engaged the enemy early this morning. The Germans retired. They were closely and speedily chased by the British.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Premier Kerensky has a second time escaped from the Bolsheviks when his capture seemed certain, according to word from Petrograd today.

Dispatches today from the Russian capital indicated that the Bolsheviks have gained the upper hand in fighting there, and that the issue is still in doubt at Moscow. General Kaibinov, head of the Cossacks, is reported to be hurrying to Moscow with a large force in support of the provisional government troops there.

Fighting Fierce.

Only meager advices have come through so far regarding Kerensky's movements. From the information reaching here it is believed that the Bolsheviks succeeded in winning over part of Kerensky's forces. The premier is reported to have agreed to go to Petrograd to effect a settlement.

On the way there he disappeared. One report received here stated that he made his escape disguised as a sailor.

Wholehearted desertions are reported from Kerensky's forces. Many of his officers are said to have turned against him.

The fighting has been fierce around Tsarskoe-Selo. The losses have been heavy on both sides. Kerensky had on his side several thousand cadets and Cossacks. He was also supported by some artillery forces. Kerensky's forces, after battling their way to Petrograd, were finally driven back to Tsarskoe-Selo and later they retreated to Gatchina.

Loyalists Outnumbered.

Advices from Moscow state that the provisional government forces are still in control of the biggest part of the city. Fighting is going on there most of the time. The Bolshevik forces are declared to outnumber the

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## FRANCE ADDS 15 U.S. HEROES TO NATIONAL HONOR ROLL

Citation Declares Americans Forced Numerically Superior Enemy to Retire While 10,000 Shells Rained.

By J. W. PEGLER.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, France, Nov. 17.—Fifteen American heroes were inscribed on the roll of fame by a French general today—the first regular American army soldiers fighting on French soil to achieve this honor.

Among the fifteen were the three American soldiers who were first to give up their lives in action in France—Privates Gresham, Hay, and Enright. The other twelve were American soldiers who recently repulsed a German raid.

Text of Citation.

"Despite a rain of from 3,000 to 10,000 enemy shells, the Americans resisted with grenades, rifles, and pistols, forcing a numerically superior enemy to retire."

The names inscribed on the honor roll besides Gresham, Hay, and Enright, are:

Second Lieutenant V. M. McLaughlin.

Second Lieut. R. O. Patterson.

Second Lieut. E. F. Erickson.

Sergeant John Farrowwood.

Corporal Dave Knowles, Homer

Privates Charles Maasa, W. M. Thomas, George Hurd, Boyd Wade, Robert W. Minken, John Jarvis.

May Carry Crosses.

Citation in French official reports customarily carries with it award of the Croix de Guerre. It was not made known today whether this same course will be adopted as to the American heroes.

Artillery was continuing all along the American front today, but there were no infantry actions.

HAIG, IN SAVAGE DRIVE,  
WINS NEW SUCCESSES  
ABOUT PASSCHENDAELE

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Field Marshal Haig struck savagely and successfully again late yesterday around Passchendaele, he reported today.

"In the neighborhood of Passchendaele successful operation was carried out late yesterday," Haig reported.

"Further portions of the enemy defenses on the main ridge north of the village, including a strongly fortified farm adjoining, were captured. A number were made prisoner."

IRISH IMMIGRATION DROPS.

Irish immigration to the United States has dropped to almost nil. A steady decline in the number of Irishmen coming to this country has been noticed since the outbreak of the war. In the first half of the present year there were but eighty-three Irishmen admitted. During the same period of 1916, 3,015 came.



Sick Bull, Happy Bear—Keep Out of Stock Gambling.

## 70,000 LBS. OF SUGAR COME IN; 112 BAGS STOLEN

Seven hundred bags of sugar 70,000 pounds) were received in Washington today, by a system of chain stores.

This shipment came from the Savannah Sugar Refinery, at Savannah, Ga. It was delivered this morning on the wharf of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company.

The shipment should have contained 812 bags. One hundred and twelve of them were confiscated, lost or stolen somewhere along the line.

Despite this shipment, the sugar situation is more acute in Washington than it has ever been before. The small grocers almost without exception have no supply and none is in sight for them. Supplies in the larger stores are exceedingly limited, and some of the chain stores have none.

Will Conserve Shipment.

The supply received today will be rigidly conserved to make it go as far as possible. Some of it will be distributed to the stores today. It will be doled out to them one or two sacks at a time.

The situation in Washington has become so acute that crowds are jamming every store as soon as a sugar delivery is noticed or reported in a neighborhood.

Police protection for some of the chain stores has been necessary to keep order. The manager of a store in the southwest reported a heavy run on the store when one of its service wagons backed up and put off a week's supply of sugar. A policeman kept the crowd in order.

Children in Line.

While sugar was doled out in pounds and fractions of pounds to a line of children this morning at an Anacostia store, a policeman from the Eleventh precinct stood by to prevent disorder.

Throughout the city, crowds besieged stores where they thought sugar still might be purchasable. In nine cases out of ten they were disappointed. In every precinct save the Eleventh, Eighth and Tenth, officers' responses were the same: "We have stationed no one at stores to keep customers in order, for there is no sugar to be had."

Men from the last-named precincts patrolled before a store in Fourteenth street northwest where a big throng stood waiting to buy. There was no riotous conduct.

## A. F. of L. Decides To Actively Enter Politics Next Year

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—By a vote of 215 to 21, the American Federation of Labor today determined to abandon its lifelong non-partisan attitude and actively enter American politics next year.

## MISS M'CLELLAN'S \$30,000 VERDICT CUT TO \$15,000

The fact that Miss Sadie McClellan, a shop girl, fainted when the jury went out after hearing the address of her counsel in her suit for \$30,000 against Francis J. Rafferty for breach of promise, might have had an undue influence on the jury in rendering a verdict for the full amount in Miss McClellan's favor, caused Chief Justice Covington today to reduce the amount to \$15,000 and overruled a motion for a new trial.

The court required counsel for Miss McClellan to file her assent to the reduction of the verdict within five days. If Rafferty within that time does not appeal the case the reduced verdict of \$15,000 will stand, but if an appeal is effected the full judgment of \$30,000 will have to be embodied in the appeal. A. Lettwith Sinclair and Charles W. Claggett appeared for Miss McClellan and Joseph C. Sheehy represented Rafferty.

In his motion for a new trial counsel for Rafferty said that the fainting spells of Miss McClellan and her counsel (referring to Mr. Claggett) whether real or pretended immediately prior to the retirement of the jury exercised an influence upon their minds and sympathies that was prejudicial to the rights of Rafferty.

WOULD ROUND UP VAGRANTS.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 17.—Governor Brumbaugh today advocated the Federal Government rounding up vagrant men and compelling them to work.

## ELITE SEEK COURT SEATS AT TRIAL OF MRS. DE SAULLES

MINNEOLA, L. I., Nov. 17.—The social prominence of the principals of the De Saulles tragedy, in which Mrs. Bianca De Saulles will be brought to trial here Monday for the murder of her husband, Jack De Saulles, resulted today in many requests for seats in the little courtroom by men and women of high social standing.

The trial is the climax of a romance of two nations, with the wife and the dead husband both of nation-wide prominence.

Jack De Saulles, before he was the famous quarterback at Yale, and later captain of the baseball team, was prominent socially. He was a cousin of former Mayor McClellan of New York and of Philip Lydig, and a nephew of Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer and John G. Hecksher, a New York millionaire.

Mrs. De Saulles, formerly Senorita Blanca Errazuriz, was one of the richest heiresses of South America. Her family was of exceptional distinction. One of her uncles, Don Frederico Errazuriz, served the Chilean republic as President. Another uncle, Don Raphael, was Chilean minister to Italy.

The defendant's mother, Mrs. Bianca Vergara de Errazuriz, is here from her home at Valparaiso, Chile, and it is presumed will sit with her daughter throughout the trial.

The defense will be "lapse of responsibility," which they will claim was brought about by emotional insanity due to the mother's denial of association with her four-year-old son, the innocent cause of the tragedy.

## FUSILLADE COMES AS FOES NOTE VISITORS

"Very Interesting, But Very Foolish," Remark Legislators, After Luck Brings Them Unhurt to Safety.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMS.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

FLANDERS, Nov. 17.—Five members of the American Congressional delegation were under fire on their recent visit in front line trenches in Belgium, it developed today.

German watchers, noting a stir in the allied lines, figured on something unusual, and sprayed an opening in the breast works with machine gun fire, the bullets splashing about the heads of the quintet of American legislators.

Luck Saves Them.

The five Congressmen who frankly admitted after they had emerged unharmed from the Boche fire, that it was just plain luck that saved them were Representatives Dill, Johnson, Miller, Timberlake, and Hicks. With Representatives Goodwin, Dale, Taylor, Stephens, and Carter, these five were being shown trenches south of Dixmude. The five were separated from the remainder of the party at one point and slipped into lines a bare thirty yards from the German. Enemy watchfulness centered on a gap in the breastworks of the lines here—Representatives, being made necessary at this point because of the floods.

When the Americans got to this point they were greeted with a perfect fury of machine gun fire. The bullets spat wickedly all about their heads. Then a German battery opened somewhere to the rear and flung a screaming shell close by.

The visitors hurriedly ducked and escaped. When they got out again all solemnly resolved that it was "very interesting, but very foolish" to visit front line trenches unless one was obliged to do so.

Suits All Mussed.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Five pretty good suits of clothes were badly mused by mud—but five perfectly good American Congressmen who were there, got back here today, all safe and sound from a front line experience with Fritz's methods of strafing.

The five were Representatives Dill, Johnson, Miller, Timberlake, and Hicks. Their little experience took place on Friday morning on the Belgian front.

Conducted by King Albert's personal aide, the Congressmen visited a trench which Representative Johnson today described as "about fifty yards from the Germans."

"Funny Sound."

"We had just gotten into the trench," Johnson told the United Press, "when there was a funny sound. I turned a. and to ask the officer what it was, while Timberlake was remarking just casually that it sounded like an aeroplane."

"Lie down!" yelled our Belgian-of-war guide.

"We did. And just that moment a shell whizzed over our heads and exploded twenty yards—twenty yards—away."

"At the same time there began a lively patter, which we learned was machine gun fire. The bullets kept whizzing until we got out. We were pretty well cramped from stooping down, too, but nobody minded that."

"We got out through a communication line."

(Other War News On Pages 2 and 3.)

**Should a Child Which Is a Hopeless Invalid  
Be Painlessly Helped to Die?**

**A Jury of Washington's Best Known  
Women Discuss This Question in  
Tomorrow's SUNDAY TIMES**

**What They Say Will Interest Every Mother and Father**

**A Score of Other Interesting Features**

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